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Bulletin
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. VII AUGUST, 1921 No. 8

Standardizing Home Treatment for the Tuberculous

By Dr. H. A. Pattison

The following memorandum was presented to the American Sanatorium Association at its recent meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on June 14th. The proposal set forth was formally approved and the National Tuberculosis Association requested to inaugurate the experiment as soon as possible. It is hoped that tuberculosis associations throughout the country will arrange with the sanatoria in their territory to cooperate in this service.

It is probable that we shall never be able to provide a sufficient number of beds for all the active cases of tuberculous disease needing sanatorium treatment and sanatorium education. Home treatment will be all that many thousands will get. But it is asserted that home treatment cannot be successful in the majority of cases. Under present conditions it is doubtless true, but there is no sound basis, it seems to me, for the conclusion that home treatment may not yet be given satisfactorily and successfully to a large number. Adequate standards of home treatment must be formulated and applied to a large number of cases to reach sound conclusions.

It is proposed, therefore, that an experiment in home treatment for selected cases in the incipient and moderately advanced stages be attempted in various cities of the country, under conditions laid down by the American Sanatorium and the National Tuberculosis Associations.

It is certain that nearly everyone will agree that a period of sanatorium treatment, discipline and education is the best foundation for successful treatment. The shortest period which is generally deemed necessary to secure a thoroughly clear picture of the case, impart instruction, etc., appears to be three months. The plan, therefore, is to get state and city associations to provide home treatment for suitable cases, following a certain period of sanatorium life. The prospective cases must agree to remain in the institution at least three months, and for as much longer as the medical director may believe necessary.

When ready for discharge, each case would be returned to the prepared home to complete treatment under the care of a physician trained in tuberculosis, and the public health nurse. The standards to be followed would cover hygienic and social conditions, medical and nursing care. The standards of medical care would not be such as to limit the physician in the practice of his art, but would require only that he follow lines of approved practice, use no nostrums, nor conduct any medical research experiments. He, as well as the nurse, would be required to make monthly reports of the progress of the case which would be observed until the case was fully reestablished in productive occupation.

Group Development

Cooperating associations would be asked to develop the experiment with group units, a unit being the number of cases one nurse could care for adequately during each week. Each association would be responsible for its own experiment, getting cases, securing such aid from other sources as might be necessary for the patient to meet the standards for home conditions, diet, equipment, etc. The local association would be responsible to the National Association for the maintenance of standards and for reports so as to be counted in the tabulation of statistics, and credited in the report of the whole study.

The National Association would provide history and report cards, instructions for guidance and general supervision through correspondence and field service.

The benefits to be derived from a sanatorium-home treatment experiment such as is here so briefly outlined, are numerous.

First:—To the patients themselves and their families. We shall find it easier to get many patients to go to the sanatorium if we can say to them that by "playing the game," and following the rules of treatment laid down, we will return them to their homes in three or four months, and give them as nearly as possible the same expert care provided at the sanatorium. It will bring intensive instruction and direct supervision into the homes, and thus lead to much better living conditions. It will make it easy to observe other members of the family and discover early those who may have been infected.

Second:—To the sanatorium staffs. In most sanatoria at present the case is lost sight of upon discharge. Nothing is known of end results unless the case, reactivated, returns to the same institution. It will be a source of satisfaction to the staff to know that these patients, when discharged, will be under strict medical and nursing supervision. It is not believed that the period of sanatorium treatment will be unwisely shortened by this procedure. In many cases the patient will remain longer because of the promised medical care at home, if he sticks until the medical director thinks it safe to discharge him.

Third:—It will be of great benefit to the general medical profession. It is not strange that there has been a great deal of indifference toward tuberculosis among physicians, when we consider that the average physician feels that about the only thing he can do for his tuberculous patient is to advise him to secure a change of climate or enter the sanatorium. When the physicians know that tuberculosis cases are to be returned to their homes after a period of sanatorium treatment, and that some of the physicians in the community are to be called in to take care of these cases, and have their fees guaranteed, it will certainly stimulate their interest.

Fourth:—Such an experiment will doubtless lead to an increase in the number of public health nurses, and a wider knowledge of, and interest in, tuberculosis among nurses. It is possible that such an experiment could be conducted in rural, as well as urban homes, with a consequent increase in the number of public health nurses.

Fifth:—Such an experiment will be a contribution to the general tuberculosis movement. It will give an opportunity for more intensive family and social study. Almost without the knowledge of the patient or his family, the nurse will be gathering data

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Home Treatment for the Tuberculous

(*Continued from page* 1)

on the economic cost of tuberculosis. She will be guided in this study by the instructions and blanks prepared and furnished by the National Association. The visiting nurse can secure valuable data of this sort that could be gained in no other way. There will be opportunity to observe the results of home treatment under various climatic conditions, at different altitudes, and among different social conditions. It will give a better opportunity to follow cases right on into industry and to study end results.

The Hub

Sidelights on the Tuberculosis Campaign as Conducted from National Headquarters

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEAM LOSES THE GRAND BANNER TO GRADE 6B.

New Crusade Film

"The Tournament of Youth" is the title of the new one-reel motion picture dealing with the development of the Modern Health Crusade. A preliminary showing of the picture was held at the annual meeting of the National Association in New York. Since then the film has been re-assembled and re-titled and it is now one of the best, if not the best, picture ever produced for the National Association.

The film was produced from a story prepared by the publicity department of the National Association, and directed by Mr. Eugene Roder, who also directed the pageant "The Spirit of the Double-Barred Cross," presented at the Waldorf during the annual meeting. Prints of the film may be ordered through the office of the National Association at $100 each.

The Story.

Dr. Martin, health officer in Marriott, is confronted by a raging scarlet fever epidemic that is threatening the lives of the city's children. With Miss Stedman, the public health nurse, he is firmly of the opinion that one of his greatest handicaps is the belief so prevalent among parents that children must have a certain number of so-called "children's diseases." Characteristic of the careless, ignorant type of mother is Mrs. Burke, whose sons Jimmy and Dan contract scarlet fever and who blames the health officer for the epidemic. Dr. Martin, however, points out that ignorance and carelessness in the home often are the cause of illness. Anne Baird, Jimmy's classmate, is captain of the Modern Health Crusade team of grade 6B. She calls on Jimmy to reprimand him for neglecting his chores, but is forbidden by the doctor to enter the quarantined Burke home. It is thus that the health officer for the first time hears of the existence of the Crusade movement. He secures the services of the state Crusader executive to address a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and everyone but the president of the Board, Mr. Taylor, enthusiastically greets the physician's proposal that the Crusade be introduced in all the Marriott schools. Taylor's own children are students in the Junior High School, which is competing for a Crusade banner in competition with Grade 6B, but they are a dark blot on the class record. They dance until midnight, drink tea and coffee, and otherwise disregard the rules of the Crusade.

When the epidemic has almost abated Taylor calls on Dr. Martin. "I want this Crusade business in the schools stopped!" he exclaims. Just then the telephone rings and Dr. Martin receives word of another scarlet fever case. He turns to Taylor, "I think you had better come with me, Mr. Taylor." "I am not the doctor," is the latter's retort. "No, but you are the father."

The day which ends the fifteen-week tournament arrives. At five minutes before 3 o'clock the Crusader executive awards the grand banner to the Junior High School. Just at this moment the door bursts open and Dan Burke rushes into the room. "It ain't three yet, here's Jimmy's and my chore records!" The two Burke children, aided by their mother, who has been converted to the Crusade idea, have been keeping their chores during their con-

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Modern Health Crusade

DEPARTMENT

Bulletin of the

National Tuberculosis Association

AUGUST 1921

Publicity for the Crusade

(Extracts from addresses at annual meeting of National Association last June.)

The very best newspaper publicity, possible, from the editor's view-point, is publicity with a picture, and never have there been more picturesque settings to draw from than from the ranks of the Crusade.

All news has in it the intellectual or the emotional feature. And these the Crusade supplies bountifully. It is informative—and where can one find a subject that will appeal more strongly than a little child? The best newspaper picture is one of a happy child. Every subscriber will look at it. Pictures of woe and distress are sometimes shunned, but those of happiness and health and little children never want for attention.

Too often the notion is held that a newspaper picture must be of someone in authority, that if the people can see who is doing the work they will have satisfied a burning curiosity. But personalities are of little import in a cause like the Crusade. If an editor has been besieged with photographs of the board of directors or the president or someone else in authority, he should be tried with a picture of a red-cheeked, golden-haired child, with a row of pearly teeth showing in an ear-to-ear smile. He will accept such a picture quickly and display it to advantage in his next issue.

The Crusade has a wealth of material to draw from. No pages in history are so crowded with romance as those of the period of knighthood. The Crusade can utilize this.

The Crusade combines with romance the appeal of reality. Pictures of children with milk bottles or baskets of vegetables, pictures of children doing exercise or in other activities, have a strong appeal.

Occasionally there should be a news picture or story, and something must be done that will make such a picture or story. In Utah a junior health-clown league was organized. In teaching harmony to kindergarten classes, "Onward, Health Crusaders," was made the showpiece. The roley-poley kindergartners, with their small leader in Crusade helmet and cape, made a story and picture of unusual interest and news value.

During the seal sale a picture was printed of a Crusader selling the first seals to the senior senator. A beautiful little girl, whose personality approached a conception of Joan of Arc, was chosen to parade the business streets of Salt Lake City on a black horse, in Crusade costume. It was not necessary to ask the papers to print this picture, for they arranged to do so five minutes after she appeared on the streets. A silver cup, presented to the winning school, made another opportunity for news and pictures. The commanding officer at Fort Douglas was invited to perform a knighting ceremony, and that was choice food for the press. Health plays and pageants have also furnished publicity.

While it is sometimes advantageous to do one's own photographing, it seldom pays. A large paper has its staff photographer, whose business it is to make display pictures, and who knows the value of grouping, perspective and action. If a picture is worth anything to a paper, the staff photographer can easily be secured. When an amateur, or a professional who doesn't know or care what newspapers want, takes a picture, it is likely to be a conglomerate mass of people.

Crusade publicity is the best possible material for newspaper pictures, and newspaper pictures are the best possible medium for any kind of publicity.

J. H. WALLIS, Executive Secretary,
Utah Public Health Association.

Publicity in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts such people as the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the president of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, the chairman of the Public Health Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the members of the staff of the State Department of Health, prominent school officials, and many others interested in our work are telling the general public about the Crusade and the benefits to be derived from it.

You must talk, yourselves, too, and talk often about your wares, and it is well to imprint the name of your association on all your materials as far as possible. Materials should be distributed as far as possible through schools and school children. To avoid waste in distribution, we are following the plan of sending out for general distribution our materials in the ratio of one piece of literature to every six of the total population.

Wherever you use exhibits, or whenever you have to do with county fairs and the like, be sure to have prominently displayed a large sign carrying the double-barred cross and the name and address of your organization.

Arrange for committees on various phases of the work; plan for an advisory council for helping to further the Crusade in your community or

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DUBBING KNIGHTS WHOSE SIDE-ARMS ARE TOOTHBRUSHES. UPPER CAMP CREEK SCHOOL, LANE COUNTY, ORE.

Developing the Crusade

(Extract from a paper by Miss Winifred Taylor, Crusade executive for Maine, read at the annual meeting of the National Association. In Maine, as in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, the Crusade executive of the state tuberculosis association is an official representative of the state department of education.)

In September, 1919, the work was begun of making the Crusade popular in the public schools of Maine. During the summer, circular letters had been sent to all school superintendents, explaining the nature of the work and expressing the desire of the Crusade directors to visit the schools and present the Crusade to the pupils. Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Superintendent of schools, had given his permission to have the Crusade message carried to the schools, and this fact was mentioned in the letters. Realizing the fate that might, and did, befall the letters, time was not wasted in waiting for invitations for personal interviews.

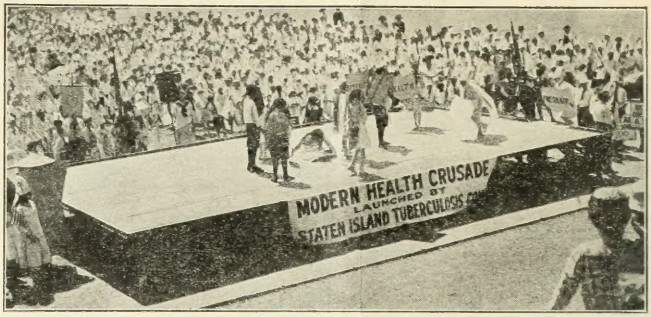
The demonstration was begun in Aroostook County. Superintendents were interviewed, cost of material was estimated, and the suggestion was made that the money be taken from the text-book fund. Material to start the work was distributed on the spot, and a point was made of reaching every rural school in a union. (A union is made up of from two to five townships.)

In connection with their work, Dr. Thomas gave the Crusade directors the task of inspecting and reporting on the condition of school basements, and a strict law was later passed in regard to school toilet and basement sanitation.

After six months, Dr. Thomas decided that he wished the Crusade to be a part of the regular course of study. The next year, the state education department gave the work splendid backing, and the Crusade director was to all purposes a state supervisor of schools. A law was passed providing for instruction in personal hygiene, community sanitation and physical education for all public school pupils, following a plan prepared by the state superintendent. Dr. Thomas sent out to all superintendents a pamphlet outlining such a course, to include the Crusade.

Superintendents are expected to pay for Crusade material, as for other school supplies, and to supervise the work locally, though in some cases this is done by the physical director or the school nurse. Dr. Thomas plans to write a personal letter to all school nurses, informing them that their work is under the direction of the school officials and that he wishes them to follow the course outlined.

The Crusade has been taken up in the normal training schools and at summer institutes.



NEW YORK CITY CRUSADERS GIVE A PAGEANT.

Intensive Crusade in New York Borough

A 15-week Crusade course for 5,000 children in the public schools of Staten Island, Richmond Borough of New York City, terminated June 14 in a monster pageant and parade by 4,500 Crusaders. The program included the knighting of a representative group by A. S. Prall, president of the Board of Education of New York City.

A health pantomine was enacted before the parents and teachers and a legion of boys and girls in Crusade helmets. In the parade around Curtis Field each school was led by three standard bearers and a knight on a pony. The girls wore white dresses, and the boys white waists and dark trousers without coats.

The intensive character of the Crusade work was shown by the fact that 4,000, or 80 per cent., of the children invited to become Crusaders became Knights Banneret. Of the 116 classes there were only 15 that did not register 50 per cent. Bannerets, and many of the classes were so large that two Roll of Health Knighthood charts were required.

The Crusade was conducted under the joint auspices of the Board of Education and the Staten Island Committee of the New York Tuberculosis Association.

A California Pageant

One of the largest pageants in the history of the Crusade was given at Monrovia, Cal., in May. It was organized by Miss Florence Ames, public health nurse, under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association, as part of a health-week program. Two hundred and fifty children were carefully costumed and drilled to make the spectacle impress its lesson on the entire community. An offer has been made by Mrs. Florence Roe Wiggins, director of the pageant, to supply directions for the pageant, with descriptions of costumes and dances, to health workers who may apply through the National Association.

Accoutrements for the pageant, while meeting every requirement in appearance, were of the home-made variety. Scale armor was made by sewing tin-roofing caps on the boys' union suits. Tunics were nightshirts shortened to the knees. Belts and helmets were made of packing-board used by laundries. Shields and spears, made of old orange boxes by boys in manual-training classes, were painted steel-gray, with double-barred red crosses cut out of cardboard.

With a hoop at his knees and at the bottom of his costume, a boy milk bottle looked like the genuine article. Vegetable and fruit costumes were made of crêpe paper in appropriate colors. Each child furnished his own costume, and none cost over fifty cents, except those for the solo parts.

Story of the Pageant

King Health assembles his court knights, heralds, pages and warriors, to plan a rescue for his queen, held captive by the Demons of Disease and their leader, Ignorance. The King summons Knowledge, who tells him that he can exterminate disease only by sending the children out in a mighty Modern Health Crusade.

To make this army invincible, Knowledge suggests that the King call Sunshine, Fresh Air, Good Food, Cleanliness, Exercise and Sleep. With these fairies he cannot fail to kill the Demons of Disease. King Health accepts this advice and calls the fairy friends.

The army of Health Crusaders is now equipped, with the King at their head. A battle royal takes place, in which the Demons of Disease are killed and Queen Happiness is rescued. Her maidens strew her path to the throne with flowers, where the King greets her. The court, happy at the rescue of their queen and the victory of the Health Crusaders, celebrates with gay revels and dances.

Publicity in Massachusetts

(*Continued from page 3*)

state; and get that council or that committee to help you prepare your materials.

FREDERIC EDWARDS, Educational Secretary, Massachusetts Tuberculosis League.

Crusade Unites T. B. Associations, State Education and Health Boards

When "cooperation and coordination" have been preached so sedulously that social workers long for new terms for the same thought, the triple alliance for Crusade work established in Missouri and Iowa is refreshing. In both states the state boards of education and health are backing the tuberculosis associations.

The Missouri Tuberculosis Association has succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of many agencies. The support of the state board of education is so thorough that the signature of Supt. S. A. Baker is printed on the Crusade certificate of enrollment. Harmonious working arrangements with the state boards and with volunteer organizations, such as women's clubs, gave the right setting for the child hygiene campaign for which the U. S. Public Health Service singled out Missouri. The New York *Sun* refers to this "drive" for health as a study of thousands of children by experts, with treatment when necessary. "It is designed to start a modern health crusade in the school and in the home, and the state and federal authorities have the cooperation of teachers, nurses and physicians."

Students at the five Missouri teachers' colleges are instructed on the Crusade by field workers of the tuberculosis association, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Walter McN. Miller. The association has consistently made its Christmas seal sale a campaign for hygiene through the rural schools. The success of this led the state teachers' association to pass a resolution commending "most heartily the health work done by the Missouri Tuberculosis Association and requesting the teachers of the state to cooperate with it in the Modern Health Crusade."

As a logical conclusion to these premises came the passage of the Physical Education Act by this year's legislature. In the preamble of the act the first object stated specifically is the inculcation of health habits. The law authorizes each county, city and town school board employing 30 or more teachers to employ a supervisor of physical education. It also authorizes school boards to pay for supplies, such as Crusade material.

Iowa

In Iowa the working agreement between the state boards of education and of health and the tuberculosis association is so definite that it has been reduced to writing and signed by the executives, Supt. P. E. McClenahan, Dr. G. W. Sumner and T. J. Edmonds. The agreement recites that the course of study on citizenship provided by law shall be the joint education and health program of the state boards of education and health and the tuberculosis association, to be presented to the public schools in the modern health and education crusade. "It shall be the official health program in all schools."

"The Modern Health Crusade is an attempt to further health habits for the children in the schools, and to do this in such a manner that the effects will be carried into the home lives of the students and parents. The department of public instruction approves the work and material presented and approves of individual school boards, if they desire to do so, purchasing at cost and using supplies incidental to the Crusade."

The agreement states that the state boards of education and health recognize the work of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association as a cooperating agent, and its director in health work is authorized to assist in the promotion of the health education program in any of the public schools of the state.

The agreement specifies that Miss Theresa Dansdill shall be director of the association's Crusade department, and shall be the official representative of the state boards of education and of health.

Buy Crusade Supplies Like Geographies and Readers

The Alabama Tuberculosis Association writes: "You will be glad to know that plans are being perfected whereby the Crusade director of our association will be placed on the staff of the Alabama State Board of Health, with her salary and expenses paid by that organization. The Crusade will be made a definite part of the health program of the state department of education, the supplies to be adopted as supplementary health work for all schools However, the tuberculosis association will not lose its identity with the Crusade movement. The supplies, bearing the imprint of the association, will be distributed by them as heretofore, only handled more as other school supplies are handled by the book depositories. Each child will be required to pay for his own supplies—turning in the money to the teacher or county superintendent, who is held responsible for supplies for his school or county.

"Growing out of the Crusade in Jefferson County (in part at least), nutrition classes have been started in three schools, under the direction of Miss Bertha Clement, Supervisor of Visiting Nurses for the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Association."

Education of School Leaders

In Oregon a steady education of the schools and school leaders is in progress. The State School for the Deaf, at Salem, has devoted one of its bi-yearly publications almost entirely to the Crusade. Iowa's wide and vigorous Crusade campaign is steadily bearing fruit. One can hear the chuckle with which copies of two letters were forwarded to National headquarters; the first dated January 1919, which recorded the forbidding of the Crusade in the country schools, and the second, January, 1921, in which the same official ordered Crusade supplies *for the entire county!*

Other counties in Iowa have established hot lunches and secured school nurses through the interest aroused by the Crusade.

In Michigan more than half the counties have established the Crusade and made hot lunches play their part in helping the children to attain proper growth.

In St. Louis schools the organization of the Crusade has been ably backed by the city. There the Division of Hygiene works with the St. Louis Tuberculosis Association, and the Crusade is making rapid and steady progress. The country schools were organized first as a demonstration which proved most successful.

Teachers, Children and Parents Cooperate

Kentucky is making the Crusade a community movement. A letter from Miss Yancey dated April 5th, states that "March 23rd, Supt. H. S. Cox, of Covington, called a meeting of the eleven principals of the schools at which I presented the Modern Health Crusade. Mr. Cox very ably met the objections of lack of time to do the work saying that the course of study provided for the teaching of health, and that this material, in a great measure provided the subject matter. The principals felt that I must meet the teachers of the various schools. I did this as quickly as possible.

"Many of the teachers will have 'Keep Well' books made to illustrate health chores. The children will clip pictures from magazines for this work. The art teacher will have the higher grades make health posters, and many of the English teachers will have the children write plays. This is all preparatory to the Health Fairy's appearance on April 28th.

"I spoke to the League of Women Voters, and Parent-Teachers' Association and the twenty-six Metropolitan Life Insurance Company agents and told of our plan. We got the enthusiastic support of the Mayor in our work, and he will issue a proclamation for "Clean Up Weeks."

"Scales for the first and third district schools have been purchased, and the weighing and measuring of the children has begun."

Slogan Too Modest

The Massachusetts Health Journal reports: "The slogan for Massachusetts in 1920, was, 'At least 10,000 Modern Health Crusaders this year.' January 1, 1921, our records showed 116,000 enrolled in more than 106 cities and towns. The slogan for 1921 is: '200,000 Modern Health Crusaders this year.' " In order to maintain and to create interest in the Modern Health Crusade during 1921 the State League has in mind three special types of service, namely: 1. Health educational films, 2. Original devices for popularizing Health instruction, such as puppet shows and health clowns, 3. Lectures to school teachers and pupils on health educational subjects. The Massachusetts Tuberculosis League has enlisted the services of a state council for the Crusade, composed of some twenty of the health and educational leaders of the state.

Modern Knight and Ancient Horse

A girl in a country town in Florida recently wrote this letter to the National Association:

I have kept your rules of the Modern Health Crusaders and found them very helpful. Tho I know some of the rules I did not no them all. One of them was that I exercised out of doors, very little. Now I do most of my work outside also sleep with windows open and play a good deal out of doors, setting aside a time for playing.

I cannot feel as tho I kept up all the health rules unless I get informed of what trouble our horse is always out of breath without doing any work. She don't play for she is past that age. Papa hasn't hitched her to the plow very many times and when he did, it was a very short time. When we bring her to town with a very little groceries to carry back she breathes hard and I believe with difficulty. It can't be that we make her work hard but something is the truble. It hasn't been four months we've had her, and wish to know why she is this way. She did not breathe so bad when we first got her, for we've been told she was left a long time in pastures. And was given medicine in her foods. Could it be she has tuberculosis? We don't want our family to get sick and can't afford to pay for a doctor who understands horse disease. So please advise us as to how we must act.

School Prepares Bulletin

In answer to almost daily inquiries, a special bulletin for the Mills Open Air School, of Portland, Ore., is being prepared by the Board of Education of that city. The bulletin will be illustrated to show the construction details, equipment and student-life of the institution. Copies will be mailed upon request to the Portland School Board, County Court House, or to the office of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association, 1010 Selling Building, Portland, Ore.

Boys Cook for Health

A successful method of bringing up the weight of the boys at the Tuberculosis Day Camp of Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City, has recently been instituted. Under the supervision of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, the boys are being taught practical cooking, and, incidentially, the fundamentals of nutrition.

These boy cooks, after several months of instruction, are not only able to prepare numerous milk and egg dishes, vegetables and soups, but can also estimate the number of calories contained in each dish. They also know whether a food produces energy or muscle, or helps regulate the body. A picturesque touch that has greatly stimulated the interest of the boys is that they have been outfitted with army cooking uniforms.

A proof of the success of the venture is that the boys, from being ten to fifteen pounds underweight, have nearly all been brought up to normal weight. They themselves have taken the initiative in trying out at home the dishes they have learned to make in class.

"Humpty-Dumpty" Arrives

"Humpty-Dumpty," the health clown, who in reality is Mr. Ray L. Law, is ready to convert the nation's health neglectful children to the teachings of the Modern Health Crusade.

Beginning August 25 "Humpty-Dumpty" will be open for bookings to state associations, either on a monthly or weekly basis.

Details regarding rates and regulations governing Mr. Law's services, can be obtianed by writing to the National Association at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Crusade Institutes

Miss Osborne, who is conducting a series of one, two and three-day Institutes in various parts of the country, recently lectured before the Summer School of Education in Cleveland, Ohio. The school is conducted by the Board of Education and Western Reserve University, and a class of 150 persons attended.

A one-day Institute was held at Indianapolis, at which 25 school workers and tuberculosis health nurses from all parts of the State were present.

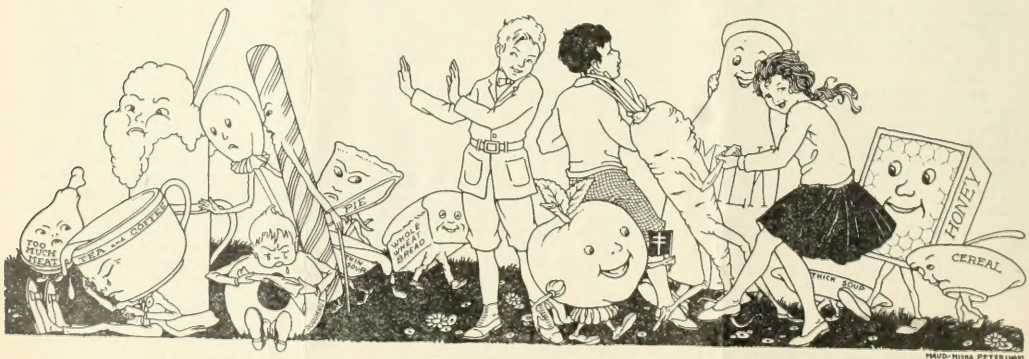
The Institute conducted at Omaha, Nebraska, boasted an attendance of from 35 to 50 nurses.

Institutes have also been conducted by Miss Osborne at Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nevada; Portland, Oregon, and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Crusade Sweeps State

The Wisconsin Tuberculosis Association has just issued a unique and interesting map, which shows the progress of the Modern Health Crusade as it has swept throughout the state.

Last year there were nineteen counties in Wisconsin which had not introduced the Crusade. This year there is but one.



A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING THE NEW DAILY KEEP-WELL-GUIDE IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the Bulletin is conducted in connection with the Loan Service Bureau of the Publicity Department. It is designed to give valuable suggestions regarding new lines of work or new methods originated or successfully used by tuberculosis associations throughout the country. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send the National Association Bulletin Editor all information suitable for publication in these columns.

Voting Contest Raises Funds

A unique celebration for the Fourth of July was planned in Marshall County, W. Va., as a means for raising funds to carry on the work of the county association. A voting contest was conducted for two weeks to elect a Goddess of Liberty and a Goddess of Health. A charge of one cent was made for the privilege of voting and everyone was urged to cast his ballot. A health parade was held on the Fourth in which each Goddess was especially featured and at the close of which the Goddess of Liberty turned over to the Goddess of health the money raised in the voting contest. The funds thus procured will be used to finance the expenses of a full-time county health officer, and a full-time county health nurse.

Interest in a definite health program was aroused in Marshall County by the startling facts revealed in the survey made there recently under the direction of the West Virginia Tuberculosis Association. The members of the local Woman's Clubs who assisted in the investigations, saw insanitary conditions existing in the county and determined to have them remedied as soon as possible.

"Sunshine Bonds" for Sanatorium

The Michigan Out-of-Doors, which is a quarterly publication of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, discusses in its July number the success of "Sunshine Bonds." In Grand Rapids these municipal bonds were sold for the erection of a city Tuberculosis Sanatorium. They were in small denominations and were purchased to the amount of $400,000. The title appealed because everyone is realizing more and more that tuberculosis is a disease curable by sunshine and fresh air. Moreover, as well as being a good business investment they, like Liberty Bonds, bring help to others. The general public is glad to know that their new Sanatorium is to be built by owners of "Sunshine Bonds."

Pennsylvania Issues Leaflet

"Wipe it out of Pennsylvania" is the title of an interesting four-page leaflet recently issued by the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society. The leaflet describes briefly the services and work of the society. Its attractive type, clear, simple language, make it particularly worth study by tuberculosis workers who desire to inform the public regarding the campaign of tuberculosis treatment and prevention.

Brief and to the Point

DO YOU KNOW

THE TEXAS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION HAS SEVEN DEPARTMENTS AT YOUR SERVICE?

1. **Administration**
   General oversight State Association's work and helps to organize and assist local anti-tuberculosis organizations in various parts of Texas.
2. **Nursing**
   Public Health Nurses examine school children, conduct baby clinics and lecture to children and mothers on health.
3. **Mexican**
   An especially well-trained Mexican Secretary devotes all his time to forming health societies among the Mexican population of the State, to giving lectures and creating interest in better health. Maintains Mexican exhibit.
4. **Children's**
   Conducts Modern Health Crusade. Lectures are given in the schools with movie slides. Children's Secretary conducts health pageants and plays.
5. **Publicity**
   Edits monthly health magazine; prepares press stories; publishes health bulletins; exhibit, poster, film and slide service; conducts health essay contests.
6. **Field Service**
   Lectures are given all groups desiring health and tuberculosis information; assistance given local tuberculosis and health societies and clubs; makes sanitary and tuberculosis surveys.
7. **Negro**
   A special worker goes among the negroes of the State organizing health clubs and arousing interest in preventative health measures.

616 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.

Many Communities Use Them—Does Yours?

THE TEXAS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION ISSUES A DODGER TELLING THE PUBLIC OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

Poster Contest in Philadelphia

The above poster was conceded first place in a health-poster contest conducted by the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee. The contest was instituted in eight of the eleven high schools of the city.

The contest started February 2nd and closed May 2nd. A theatre party was arranged for the six competitors who received cash prizes for their work and the fifteen whose posters received honorable mention. The prizes were awarded from the stage by the mayor of the city.

The winning posters were exhibited in the lobby of the theatre on the night of the occasion. Since the close of the contest the posters have been displayed in prominent windows along Chestnut Street. A jury composed of artists from the Philadelphia art schools, the director of art education of the public schools and the advertising manager of the Public Ledger judged the posters and selected the winners. The work was judged for originality, effectiveness of design and the forcefulness with which they presented the idea of good health.

One of the provisions of the contest was that the posters should emphasize the cheerful side of health rather than the unpleasant side of illness.

PRIZE-WINNING POSTER IN THE CONTEST CONDUCTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA HEALTH COUNCIL AND TUBERCULOSIS COMMITTEE.

New Crusade Film

(*Continued from page 2*)

valescence. The banner is awarded to Grade 6B!

Mr. Taylor, the president of the school board, turns to the defeated Juniors, "My children and I caused your defeat. but next term every school in Marriott shall have a chance to win a grand banner."

The Burke home, now no longer under quarantine, is besieged by the members of the victorious 6B. At sight of the banner, Jimmy raises a bottle of milk and drinks a toast to the Crusade. "Here's to the Crusade and to the chores that fill a kid with pep and ginger!"

"How to be Healthy" Series

Six pages "newspaper size" of the "How to Be Healthy" series articles are now ready for distribution by the Western Newspaper Union in plate and mat form. Each page contains approximately six articles each.

The Publicity Department of the National Association has furnished the Western Newspaper Union office with the address of the nearest affiliated tuberculosis association in each city. Orders for the series should be sent direct to the Western Newspaper Union. Proofs of the articles can be purchased at a nominal price.

T. B. Course for Medical Officers and Nurses

The United States Public Health Service is to give a short intensive course of instruction in tuberculosis for medical officers and nurses at their Sanatorium in Oteen, during the month of September. It is expected that the class for physicians will be entirely filled from the medical personnel of the service. The class for nurses is designed for the chief nurses of the tuberculosis hospitals east of the Mississippi under the management of the United States Public Health Service. These will number about fifteen and the Surgeon General has very generously consented to admit to this class fifteen civilian nurses. Preference will be given to nurses holding positions in institutions, or who wish to enter this field, but nurses in other lines of work will be considered.

Miss Alice Stewart, General Superintendent of the Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh, will be the director of the course for nurses, and application for admission to this class should be addressed to her. The course will consist of lectures and practical demonstrations covering two to four hours per day and the nurses will spend three to four hours each day in practical work in the various wards of the institution.

It is understood that in consideration for this work in the wards the United States Public Health Service will furnish quarters and maintenance for the nurses. The only expense involved therefore, will be transportation to and from Oteen.

The course for nurses as planned consists of twenty-eight lectures and eighteen demonstrations and classes which are designed to cover the subject as thoroughly as possible from the nursing point of view. The staff of lecturers will be drawn from the large number of specialists located in the various tuberculosis institutions in Oteen, Greenville, and vicinity.

T. B. Men on League of Nations Committee

Three prominent tuberculosis workers have been appointed to the Provisional Health Committee recently organized by the Council of the League of Nations. They are Prof. Leon Bernard, France; Dr. Calmette, Morocco. and Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, representing the League of Red Cross Societies. The new committee is to act as advisor to the Council and the Assembly on all matters of public health and to devise preliminary measures for the coordination of existing national and international health bodies, is made up of twelve experts selected by the Council as private individuals and with no regard to anything but their personal ability and standing. To these are added representatives of the International Labor Office and the League of Red Cross Societies, designated by those bodies at the invitation of the Council.

This plan finally developed as the health organization of the League should have the following objects: To act as a connecting link between the health authorities of all countries; to act as a clearing house for information concerning everything that constitutes a menace to public health; to form a sort of general staff when an epidemic threatens to overrun a number of countries; to coordinate the efforts of the Red Cross Societies in their work on behalf of "improvement of health, prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world," as prescribed by Article 25 of the Covenant; to cooperate with the International Labor Office for "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment"; to advise voluntary organizations requesting assistance; and, finally, to establish health missions when asked to do so by the League of Nations or by any country belonging to the League.

Through an error the article entitled "Jitney Rides for T. B.," which appeared in the June number of the BULLETIN, *carried the name of Mr. Philip Warner of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association as the originator of the idea. Governor T. C. McRae of Arkansas is responsible for the plan, who passed on the idea to Miss Erle Chambers, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association.*

The transactions of the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, held in 1920, *are now ready for distribution to members of the National Association and to affiliated and represented associations.*

Send in your order for a set at your earliest convenience. The transactions are the only existing records of the papers presented at the meeting regarding the medical, nursing, educational, and other phases of the tuberculosis campaign.

New York Association Appoints Secretary

It was with deep regret that tuberculosis workers throughout the country heard of the resignation of Dr. John S. Billings, Executive Secretary of the New York Association. Dr. Billings was obliged to resign his post because of ill health.

In his place the Association has appointed Mr. J. Byron Deacon as the new Executive Secretary.

National Tuberculosis Association Medical Service

On July 29th and 30th, Dr. H. A. Pattison addressed the students of the Harvard Summer School on the subject of "Tuberculosis and Its Relation to Rehabilitation Problems."

Dr. Pattison has also appeared before the Senate Committee in Washington, in connection with the hospitalization of tuberculous ex-service men.

A survey of the state of New Jersey is being made by the medical service of the National Tuberculosis Association, at the invitation of the Institutions and Agencies Department of the state of New Jersey.

Addition to N. T. A. Staff

Dr. Edgar Thompson Shields has been appointed Medical Field Secretary of the National Tuberculosis Association. Dr. Shields comes from Los Angeles, where he has been working at the Barlow Sanatorium.

He attended the special summer course at the Trudeau Sanatorium and previously was medical missionary in the interior of China.

Col. Bushnell Represents N. T. A.

Col. George E. Bushnell, Honorary Vice-President of the National Tuberculosis Association, recently sailed on the *Mauretania* to act as special representative of the Association at the coming meeting of the International Union Against Tuberculosis, to be held in London in July.